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A Hawk bearing a Legend.—Mr. James M. Knight, keeper of the light-house at Cape Canaveral, Florida, picked up a dead Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) on the beach near his station, December 10, 1888. He first noticed the Hawk the day before, and saw that it was in feeble condition. On examining it, he found an old fashioned tin cap box attached to its neck by means of a wire. Undoubtedly this had interfered with the capture and deglutition of its food, and as a consequence, the bird was much emaciated. On opening the cap box a piece of paper was found bearing the following legend: "Oct. 10, '88; Schr. Gov. Hall, Frying Pan L't Ship, U. S. A; 7 mile wind, N. E. by E., overcast and moderate.

JOHN CAIN, JR., 516 Linden St., Camden, N. J.'.

Mr. Cain, who liberated the bird, wrote Mr. Knight as follows in regard to the occurrence: "This is the second Hawk that I have wired, but the first heard from. They often come on board at sea, and for curiosity we often wire them to see in what part of the country we may hear from them."

Frying Pan Shoals Light Ship lies off Cape Fear, North Carolina, a little less than 400 miles from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The bird lived with this encumbrance about its neck just two months.

For the above facts I am indebted to Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock, Light-House Inspector, 6th District, who sent me all the correspondence on the subject, and also forwarded the wing and foot of the Hawk for positive identification.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Washington, D. C.*

Micropallas whitneyi, Elf Owl, taken in Texas.—I have just purchased from Goodale and Frazar, Boston, a fine male specimen of *Micropallas whitneyi*, taken by Mr. F. B. Armstrong in Hidalgo Co., Texas, April 5, 1889. I quote from Messrs. Goodale and Frazar, in answer to my inquiries: "Date and locality positive. The Owl was taken by Armstrong while camped five miles from Hidalgo, and is the only one he sent us. We were surprised to see the bird from Texas, as we did not know that it got as far east as that, and think it is a very good record. He said nothing about when he shot it or whether it was breeding, but when we write to him again we will make inquiries." This is a bird unexpected in Texas, and especially unlooked for at a low altitude near the Gulf Coast, so far removed from the giant cactus which it occupies so frequently in Arizona.—GEO. B. SENNETT, *Erie, Pa.*

Antrostomus vociferus in Porto Rico.—A box of birds lately sent to me from Porto Rico by Mr. Clark P. Streater contained a female specimen of *A. vociferus*. This is, I believe, the first West Indian record for this species.—CHARLES B. CORY, *Boston, Mass.*

The Olivaceous Flycatcher and Phœbe in Colorado.—At Fort Lyon, Colorado, I took, May 11, 1883, a male *Myiarchus lawrencei olivaceus*, and on April 20, 1884, a male *Sayornis phœbe*. These birds have lately been submitted by Dr. J. C. Merrill, U. S. A., to Mr. William Brewster, who

says there is no Colorado record for the first-named bird, and speaking from recollection, thinks there is none for the second. The birds will soon be in Mr. Brewster's collection.—T. W. THORNE, *Capt. 22nd Inft., Fort Keogh, Montana.*

The Raven as a South Carolinian. — In 1834, Audubon wrote of the Raven in his 'Ornithological Biography' (Vol. II, p. 2), "a few are known to breed in the mountainous portions of South Carolina, but instances of this kind are rare, and are occasioned merely by the security afforded by inaccessible precipices, in which they may rear their young." Again, on p. 7, he says, "I have already stated that some Ravens breed as far south as the Carolinas. The place to which they resort for this purpose is called the Table Mountain, which is situated in the district of Pendleton." Since the above was penned, the old "district" of Pendleton has been partitioned, and the portion occupied by Table Rock now forms a part of the County of Pickens.

During the early part of July, 1886, I visited this section, and made many inquiries respecting the Raven. I found it was a bird every one was familiar with, and that it continued to breed, not only at Table Rock, but also on the cliffs of the neighboring mountains. In June of the following year I visited the locality again. As I was anxious to devote all my time to the study of the smaller birds, I did not make an attempt, personally, to secure a specimen, but contented myself with offering a liberal reward for one. I was recalled home, however, after a week, and was unable to return to the mountains until June, 1888. In the meantime appeared Mr. Ridgway's 'Manual of North American Birds' with its definition of the new subspecies *principalis*. The statement concerning the uncertainty, through lack of specimens, as to the form inhabiting the eastern United States, stimulated my desire for a better knowledge of our alpine bird. During my last visit I sufficiently increased the bounty offered to put all the hunters of the region on the lookout, but it was not until the 27th of the following January that a specimen was secured, which was shot in a cove near Mt. Pinnacle while feeding on the carcass of a sheep. This long interval was not owing to the great rarity of the Ravens, but to their excessive wariness. I had been assured by all my informants that to capture one was a feat of no small difficulty, and that the best opportunity would be afforded where there was carrion.

A study of the specimen procured led to the conclusion that it could not properly be assigned to either *principalis* or *sinuatus*, it being fairly midway between these two manifestations. Desiring the authoritative expression of the describer of the new race, I sent the bird to Mr. Ridgway, and his identification affirmed the position taken by myself as to its intermediate character. That an example of this nature should occur is not surprising when we consider that the upper country of South Carolina forms a sort of neutral ground where birds of the East, and many that are characteristic of the West, meet. A single specimen, from this region, of any bird having a western conspecific representative is not sufficient evi-